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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Vol. VI, No. 34 — 5c per copy — KASLO, B. C. — 40c per month — Saturday, July 24, 1943

Physician Returning from Camp Urges Bolstering of Morale

KASLO.—To comfort and to build up the morale of the road camp workers is the duty of all Japanese Canadians, stated Dr. K. Shimotakahara, Kaslo physician, returning from a two weeks' visit made early this month of the road camps in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section and the Blue River district.

During his visit, which was made on the orders of the B.C. Security Commission through the request of the Spanish vice-consul, Dr. Shimotakahara examined the physical condition of the men and in some cases gave dental treatment. He spent much time talking with the men and the boys, eating with them, sleeping with them, and found them to be generally in sound physical condition.

CAMP FOOD GOOD

The food in the camps is good, stated the doctor, and vegetables from the camp gardens plentiful. He explained to the men the situation regarding meat and rice at the present time, as the men, cut off from the wartime world did not seem to realize fully the existing conditions.

He found many of the men, especially in the Blue River section, concerned over the lack of medical care except for a first aid man, in the district.

The men requested the doctor to remain in the camp or visit them more often, and the doctor suggested that other doctors, dentists and ministers make a periodical trip to the camps to bolster the morale of the men.

The men are all working hard and the roads are progressing satisfactorily, he stated. He gave the following figures for the camps and it was noticeable that in the Revelstoke-Sicamous section, the total figure was nearly one-half of the 500 men employed in the camps a year ago.

Revelstoke-Sicamous, 222: Three Valley, 60; Griffin Lake, 40; Taft, 34; Yard Creek, 50, and Solsqua, 38.

Blue River, 186; Lempriere, 60; Pyramid Falls, 42; Thunder River, 34.

PICTURE OF NISEI RESERVISTS IN MONTREAL STANDARD

MONTREAL.—Three Nisei of the Reserve Army proceeding to camp received favorable publicity by having their pictures in the Montreal Standard. They were Lloyd Shimotakahara, Gerry Watanabe and Tad Goto.

New Niseiville

Personal Merit Has Beaten Prejudice

Social Factors Loom Larger Than Economics

—By TOM SHOYAMA

Fresh out of school five years ago we went down on a trip through the "unknown country" to the remote cities of the east. It was strange, that time, and our enjoyment derived chiefly from the satisfaction of our curiosity concerning that part of Canada beyond the Rockies. We found it good then, despite a rising anti-Japanese feeling, and would have stayed had it not been for certain obligations which called us back to Li'l Tokyo.

But we enjoyed 1943's trip for just the opposite reason — a sense of return to familiar things. Economy suggested that we travel again in the day coach, which is more fun anyway. Common cussedness at cramped quarters at four in the morning is an excellent introduction to your travelling companions. And we can attest here and now to the ordinary, decent goodwill of travelling Canada, three-fourths of which is in uniform.

In fact the nearest things we came to any racial unpleasantness was a passing drunk at a corner of King and Yonge Streets, who called us a "Chink." The other side is suggested in the story of a whole coach-load of soldiers who spent a frantic fifteen minutes between trains at Winnipeg helping a confused Niseiette track down a missing pair of pyjamas.

Most of our journey down was in company with a gang of "relocees" who took to the trip with all the ease of veteran travellers, even though not one of them had seen the eastern rim of the Rockies before. The journey back, however, was enjoyably shared among others, with a tank gunner who sailed the Great Lakes as a civilian, an air force sergeant on hurried leave from Halifax, an ex-B.C. logger working on the prairie for his health and contemptuous of Alberta match sticks, a Moose Jaw school teacher unburdening her repressions on a summer vacation, a smoker-ful of French-speaking soldiers whose advice on how to do Montreal came too late, and a Winnipeg Nisei who came to the ghost towns for a month's holiday but left quite fed-up in a week.

Above all journey to New Niseiville seemed to us a return to things more basically a part of us than six months seclusion in a sleepy, if beautiful, little village. New Niseiville is very much a part of the larger wartime world one rubs shoulders with in the day coach. One senses a directness and purposefulness about it far greater than that we knew in the old days of argument and struggle for racial [illegible] and equality. For instance, a Nisei who saves every cent he can in three months of hard work quits his [illegible] goes to school taking up a [illegible] technical course. Impresses [illegible]

That purposefulness is seen chiefly among the many evacuees who are earning good wages at interesting work, with possibilities of advancement. These instances are numerous enough to be most encouraging, and prove that individual merit can carry one far in the "East."

There is, of course, no scarcity of [illegible] for young men, although it is [illegible] that "good" jobs are not usual. [illegible] is found by relying simply upon placement offices. Hence there is considerable labor turnover, from [illegible] city, and particularly among the young men who are without [illegible] or special interests, who are so often stirred by a vague wish to get on in the world though they don't quite know how.

Perhaps this same thing is true of the young women who are employed as domestics. Though their incomes measured in terms of concrete goods may be fairly high, there is an undeniable dislike for this sort of work as a career. Factory or white collar work seems to appeal to the average Nisei

(Please Turn to P. 4)

SEND OTTAWA PETITIONS

Owners Must Prepare For Highest Court: Three Petitions Forwarded

VANCOUVER.—Three petitions seeking permission to have the case of the Japanese Property Owners' Association of Kaslo heard in the Exchequer Court have been forwarded to the secretary of state, the Hon. Norman McLarty, at Ottawa, stated J. A. MacLennan, solicitor, last Wednesday.

The petitions will be in the names of a Japanese national, a naturalized Japanese and a Canadian-born Japanese and no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining leave to sue the government and the action will be started immediately.

Mr. MacLennan stated that he warned the property owners that they must be prepared to take their test case to the Supreme Court after it had been tried in the Exchequer Court.

Should the evacuees win their case the Dominion Government is certain to take their test case to the Supreme Court. Should they lose in the Exchequer Court they must be prepared to take their case to Canada's highest tribunal, he stated.

Mr. MacLennan said the Japanese owners now had sufficient amount to take their protest against the federal order as far as the Exchequer Court. A cheque for the funds was received this week, he indicated.

The petition will be heard at a special sitting of the court in Ottawa.

VANCOUVER.— An application of the secretary of state for possession of premises at 139 Cordova, which had been rented by its Japanese owner to a Chinese, was dismissed in the County Court last Saturday by Judge J. O. Wilson.

The secretary of state applied for possession of the property on the ground that the tenant committed a breach of the lease.

Nisei Citizenship Should Be Respected: Kootenay MP

OTTAWA.— W. K. Esling, M.P. for Kootenay West, in urging the government to declare its policy as to the postwar future of the Japanese evacuees in the Kootenay area, stated that the citizenship of the Canadian-born Japanese should be respected. Mr. Esling requested the government for their future plans with the 10,000 Japanese nationals.

Evacuation Wholly Not Detrimental To Nisei Say CGIT Councillors

In a letter to The New Canadian from the Alberta C.G.I.T. Camp Council at Kasata Beach, Sylvan Lake, Alberta, the opinion that the evacuation will not be "wholly detrimental to the eventual welfare" of the Nisei is expressed.

Said the letter:

We are writing this letter over the very pressing question of wartime Japanese Canadian relationship. We are camp councillors representing the senior Canadian Girls in Training groups of Alberta, and here at our camp we had recently the privilege of meeting and knowing two lovely Canadian-born Japanese girls who recently came to Alberta from B.C.

We realize that our contact with these girls is the result of wartime prejudice, for if the Japanese people had not been evacuated from the western coast we would not have this opportunity of knowing two of the finest Christian girls of our experience.

Thus we feel that the significant result of their evacuation will not be wholly detrimental to their eventual welfare.

Our purpose in writing this letter to The New Canadian is to express our views in regard to this question, and to say that we believe that the spreading of our Japanese brothers across Canada is promoting for greater comradeship and confidence among us all.

May our prayers today be for "peace on earth, goodwill to all men" as we see our modern world rent by misunderstanding, prejudice and intolerance.

NISEI TEACHERS GATHER AT DENVER FOR SUMMER SCHOOL

NEW DENVER.—Some one hundred and forty Nisei teachers and prospective teachers will have arrived by today to participate in the Summer School to be held from July 26 to August 20, stated Miss Hide Hyodo, school supervisor. Classes will be from 8 to 2, five days a week.

Details of the program for the four-week training course will be finally adopted following a meeting Sunday of well-known British Columbia educationalists from the Provincial normal schools, who will lecture at the school.

Mrs. C. V. Booth, director of education for the Security Commission, arrived in New Denver Thursday to attend the formal meeting of the school next Monday.

Representing the government at Ottawa will be H. T. Pammett of the Federal Labor Department, who arrived in Kaslo from the capitol yes-

(See SCHOOL, P. 4)

MANITOBA RULINGS

Consider Lifting of Liquor Ban

In a wire received by The New Canadian last week, corrections concerning the story of July 10th on "ending of Manitoba restrictions" are made by the secretary of the Manitoba Joint Japanese Committee.

The wire pointed out that lifting of liquor restrictions mentioned in the article was still under consideration and not in effect.

A letter received from a district representative of the Manitoba Japanese Joint Committee further pointed out the errors in the story which was taken from reports sent in to The New Canadian by a reliable member of the Committee. Said the letter:

"You say, 'granting of permits to those who wish to go to Winnipeg will be made by each district representative of the Japanese Committee who will be authorized to do so at his own discretion.' This matter was brought up by one of the representatives but is not in effect as yet. Mr. Frank Ernst, the Commission's Representative for Manitoba, has advised the Committee members to be patient, as the Commission is working on the problem at the present time. If [illegible] things turn out as planned, the permit system will be abolished altogether.

"Although the Commission intimated that the liquor ban would be lifted beginning July 1, they informed us not to take any action until we are notified to do so."

Some Manitobans may enter a beer parlor just on the strength of what was published in your paper and may have to suffer the embarrassment of a refusal, the letter added.

ALONG ALTA. FRONT

Not Much Chance of Getting More Families Declares Labor Minister

OTTAWA.—All Japanese transferred from the defence areas of British Columbia will be engaged in productive employment this summer, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor told the senate finance committee last week.

"Is there any likelihood of getting more Japanese to work in the sugar beet industry and in the irrigated areas of southern Alberta?" Senator W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge questioned.

"There are now about 3,080 Japanese employed in the Lethbridge district who have become highly competent in the sugar beet industry," the minister replied. "The experience we have had with the Japanese in southern Alberta has been most satisfactory. They saved the sugar beet industry; but I do not see any chance of southern Alberta getting any more."

Alberta Nisei Drowns

LETHBRIDGE.— A second drowning tragedy struck Alberta settlers within a short time, when Satoru Taniguchi, 22-year old Nisei was drowned last Sunday, July 18, in the Henderson Lake.

The drowned youth, whose family is located three miles south of Iron Springs, was formerly of Vancouver, having his home in the East Hastings district.

Taber Community Proud Of X-B.C. Organization

TABER, Alta.—In a letter addressed to the Japanese settlers through the X-B.C. group, appreciation of thanks was given by Fred Sn[illegible], secretary-treasurer of the United Church Board for the recent generous donation of $50.15 toward a ward for the Taber Municipal Hospital.

The community is proud to have welcomed into its presence such an inspiring organization, the letter stated.

The X-B.C. Club extends grateful thanks to its canvassing committee, Chizu Yamabe, Michael Hayashi and Nobby Sasaki and also to every Japanese settler of Taber district for their generous donations toward the United Church Hospital Ward Fund Drive.

SHARP DROP IN MATRIC TOTAL

The blow on Nisei education by evacuation became clear this week when successful British Columbia senior and junior matriculation students were listed from Victoria.

Eight Nisei were listed for junior matriculation and four for senior matriculation. In sharp contrast, six passed their senior matriculation and sixty their junior matriculation in 1941. Even last year during the height of evacuation orders, the list showed thirteen Nisei winning senior standing and forty-three junior standing.

The detailed list of successful students follows:

SENIOR MATRICULATION

Kelowna: Hiro Kitashita, John Michio Yoshioka, Mito Kawahara (private study); Elie, Manitoba: Yoshiya [illegible].

JUNIOR MATRICULATION

Greenwood: Setsuko Iwasaki; Kaslo: Kazuko Shinobu, Amy Yamamoto, Martha Yamazaki, Jean Shimotakahara (private study); Kelowna: Tomio Naito, Robert Yamamoto; [illegible]: Mitsu Saito.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Staff.
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

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Nisei Donations Needed

Great doubt is attached to the suggestion that mere business expediency is sufficient basis for the federal government to go so far as to order the arbitrary sale of property entrusted to the protection of the Custodian by Japanese evacuees. It is on this ground that the Japanese Property Owners' Association is initiating test proceedings, for certainly fundamental rights of property are being lightly disregarded.

The Association represents the majority of property owners now scattered throughout various parts of Canada. And these, contrary to a recent nonsensical report, are definitely of the opinion that such an arbitrary policy of liquidation is wholly unjust and may well impose individual hardship in certain cases. They are anxious as Canadians, moreover, not merely to preserve democratic rights as property owners, but also to retain a tangible stake in Canada, whether or no that stake is going to decrease for the duration in terms of dollar value.

Unfortunately, there are some among us who have not joined in the fight, either financially or morally. In general these individuals, who actually represent large property holdings, fall into two groups. There are those who are nationalist-minded, and are depending upon a foreign government to protect their interests. And there are those who are willing to sit back, hoping to take advantage of the efforts and expenditure of the other fellow.

That is why it is important now for the Nisei, even if they are not owners, to pitch in with their financial help, for the original levy to raise the necessary funds was based upon an expected one hundred per cent support.

For the second generation it is not just a question of property values. Certainly it affects our prestige as Canadian citizens. And even deeper than that, it is a question of a principle of justice, which, it seems, needs to be confirmed now by every Canadian of every racial origin.

Democracy in Ontario

At first glance some Nisei may view with reserve a report from London, Ontario, where the returning officer of the electoral riding has announced that seventy-five Canadian-born Japanese will be included in the voters' list for the August Ontario provincial elections.

The civil rights of Canadians of Japanese origin have been so severely restricted since Pearl Harbor that definite pronouncement that they are to be preserved rather than curtailed comes as something of a shock. There have, for instance, been unofficial reports of voting rights of citizens settled for years on the prairies being temporarily curtailed. And there has been an understandable hesitancy on our part to seek to clarify our franchise privileges in eastern Canada.

The forthright, democratic stand taken by the London returning officer comes then as a surprise. But it is a very welcome surprise. Certainly if the event comes to pass it will rank as one of the most significant developments in our four decades of struggle to win Canadian citizenship. And more important it will rally the sorely-tested belief of every Canadian among us that our country pays more than lip service to principles of democracy inculcated within us since childhood.

* * *

We might add a brief comment on the contrast between the London report and another from Victoria, which suggests the deep-rootedness of anti-oriental prejudice in British Columbia.

Expressing his opposition to any move to free Canadians of Chinese origin from racial restrictions, Attorney-General Maitland is quoted as declaring that the people of this province long ago made up their minds that persons of Asiatic descent should be excluded from rights of citizenship.

He is right — so far as the "long ago" part is concerned. For it is now half a century ago that an undemocratic law was laid down in the statute books to apply to certain immediate local conditions. Ever since then it has been popular and profitable for vested interests, economic and political, to nourish the prejudice necessary to maintain a law which is no longer consistent with actual conditions.

And it has always been possible to bring forth a rationalization of the law, whether it applies to East Indians, Chinese or Japanese, whether in peace or war — almost solely because of that carefully cultivated prejudice. Unhappily, it would seem to be a very real factor even today, as our fellow Canadians of Asiatic origin are finding out.

In any event, the contrast between London, Ontario and Victoria, B. C. is plain. And to those of us faced with the task of re-building the foundations of a life and future that contrast should be significant.

High and Low

By R. I.

The Long Trip South

In the year 1941, twenty-one days after December 7, and three days before the beginning of a new year, there reached Steveston at nine o'clock in the dark of the night, a long line of gill-netters from the Skeena River escorted by a corvette of His Majesty's Navy.

On the wharf they were greeted by the fishermen of Steveston who gazed sorrowfully and understandingly at the boats, each the pride of its owner, and now all marked in one way or another by their long 15-day trip down the British Columbia coast in the rough December waters . . . with their decks and rails broken, cabins and tie posts knocked loose and among them there was one vessel that had its bows completely smashed by a drifting log.

Tired and hungry, dirty and bewhiskered, the fishermen marched off their boats carrying with them their meager supply of blankets and kitchen utensils. When they turned their backs on their boats, that was the last time they did so. They never saw them again for the boats were impounded and later sold. The town folk took them in, bedded them and supplied them with a little money they could spare. And this is the story they told.

* * *

On December 14, while we were all sawing wood for our winter stoves, the Provincial policeman came around and ordered us to take our boats to the Inverness Cannery. Thinking that it was just to Inverness, we started out prepared only for a short trip. At Inverness, we were ordered to Tusk Inlet and there we remained for two days wrapped in uncertainty as to our next move.

There was no hint of the long journey that was ahead of us. On the 16th, just an hour before we left the Inlet to head south, two boys, Min Sakamoto and Juichi Matsushita were given permission to obtain provisions. They returned with bread, canned goods, sugar and tea from the Yamanaka store at Prince Rupert and three sacks of coal, although only about fifteen boats were equipped with stoves. The food lasted us for two days.

We left on the morning of December 16th at 8:30 a.m. with the two seiners, the "Leelos" and the "Kuitan" towing the gill-netters in two long lines, a fleet of sixty boats streching for about three-quarter mile long. Soon we were joined by the corvette and the tugboat, the "Starpoint." We proceeded all day with a strong westerly wind roughing up the sea till at 2 a.m. we anchored near Lowe Inlet when the going began to get too rough.

On the 18th we began to have trouble. At the mouth of the Millbank Sound we ran into heavy seas. Twice the "Starpoint" line broke and three hours were spent by the corvette crew in repairing the damages. Six boats drifted loose and the sea became so rough that anchorage in a channel became necessary. The "Leelos" proceeded on to Bella Bella to obtain gasoline for the thirty-five boats which had their engines in running order.

Reaching Bella Bella at midnight we managed to purchase some groceries and again in the dead of the night we left, running all night through log-strewn waters while the weather became colder and colder.

It was a melancholy experience running through the night. Cold, we huddled as close as possible to our cabins, braced ever against the waves that hit our boats and sprayed the top cabins. With only a sleepy and tired man aboard, the boats ran out of line and began hitting each other in the dark. Only a few had lanterns ready for use. The rough sea lifted the boats and brought them down with a thud and now and then the propeller spun helplessly in the mid-air. Neve Nami, a fisherman from North Pacific, closing his cabin too tight to keep out the cold was overcome by gas fumes. The seas became rougher and rougher and many were sea-sick and it was anchorage for us in an inlet for the rest of the night. Just as we were about to enter the inlet, we saw the familiar sight of the Cardena proceeding into the sound, heading for our homes.

All day we remained in the inlet playing cards while the temperature dropped lower and lower. Soon some began to break their cabins for fuel. Others boiled water in their tobacco cans and hugged it to sleep that night.

Christmas, 1941! How we will remember that day. Seven of us, pooling our resources, brought the only available meat at Alert Bay, a chicken, and had our Christmas dinner. Others boiled cabbages in salt water. It was nothing to laugh about at that time. Late that Christmas night we left Alert Bay and the night was marked by a Prince Rupert boat sinking so low that only its cabin appeared above the water.

From then on it was uneventful running. We were always tired, sleepy, hungry, cold and dirty. We reached Steveston and spent the New Year in Vancouver still in our same clothes that we had on when we were moving the wood fifteen days before. Our long voyage south was something to remember in the years to come.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian . . . .

On July 12, there appeared in the Vancouver Daily Province an article stating that Ken Kitamura, who was in Vancouver under a R. C.M.P. permit to assist in the compulsory sale of his property, was of the opinion that many of the Japanese evacuees felt that they were being treated fairly.

Although Mr. Kitamura has a right to express his own views, yet we find it difficult to understand why he made such an unfounded statement, especially at this time when steps are being taken to prevent the liquidation of evacuee property in the Courts of Law. His expressions will very likely have an adverse effect on the future progress of the property owners' movement and his responsibility no doubt will be very great.

As soon as it was announced that the Federal Government intended to dispose of the real property left at the coast by the Japanese evacuees, the property owners across Canada rallied to form an organization to express their dissatisfaction to the authorities and subsequently they have been straining their resources to carry on the fight for justice within the limits of freedom afforded by the law. How does Mr. Kitamura look upon these efforts of the property owners?

Among the property owners are some who are unable to make monetary contributions toward the movement because of various personal circumstances. That they are opposed to the action of the Federal Government, however, is quite clear.

In any society there are a few like Mr. Kitamura whose actions are motivated solely by self-interest and personal gains.

Although the compulsory disposal of the evacuee property is clearly not profitable to the owners, this is not the only reason that moves us to seek trial in the Courts of Law. Our attachment to the financial foundations which represent our fifty years of toil, sacrifices, sweat and blood and our strong wish to protect our rights and to preserve the democratic principles — these provide far greater motives for our action.

The irresponsible statements made by Mr. Kitamura will have an ill effect on the movement and we regret and resent his thoughtless words.

However, we are somewhat comforted by the fact that there are many fair-minded citizens in Canada and clear-thinking people among the Japanese.

As one of the supporters of the movement lead by the Japanese Property Owners' Association, I wish to express my disapproval of Mr. Kitamura's statements and at the same time inform the public that they do not represent the opinion of the Japanese people.

J. KINOSHITA

Slocan, B. C.

Musical Program Features Graduation

(From "The Prospector," a Catholic paper published at Nelson, B.C.

Sunday, June 27, was an unique day for British Columbia, for on that day there took place one of the first all-Japanese graduations in the province.

In an old "almost ghost" town, Greenwood, there is a school conducted by the Fathers and Sisters of the Atonement for the Japanese evacuees. Wonders have been accomplished there in less than a year. There has been formed a school spirit, evidenced by the enthusiastic singing of a school song; happiness has been brought to nearly 300 Japanese children under very difficult conditions. This is a tribute to the untiring, zealous work of the Fathers and Sisters of the Atonement. There, too, is the only Japanese priest in Canada, Father S. A. Peter Katsuno.

At 2:30 p.m. the graduating class assembled with their friends and admirers in the Jewel Theatre at Greenwood. After a momental musical programme, representing months of practice, and which included such pieces as Sibelius' Tone Poem from Finlandia, Funiculi, Funicula, Brahm's Lullaby, Sweet and Low, and several Catholic hymns, the graduation took place. Diplomas and proficiency medals were presented by His Excellency Most Rev. Martin Johnson.

His Honor, Mayor McArthur was the guest speaker of the occasion when he reviewed the history of education up to the present day and congratulated both the graduating students and the Japanese in general for the wonderful co-operation he had received from them in his task of civic administration.

The valedictory address was given by Toshihiro Tanaka, and the graduates retired to the strains of Mendelsohn's "March from Athalia."

There followed a three-act play, "Queen by the Grace of God" which showed in an efficient manner that a Queen is a Queen by the Grace of God and not by her own merits. Irene Uegama was the leading lady, and the numerous cast included cherubs, heralds, guards, ladies-in-waiting, peasant women, village maidens and even a countess.

During the play, four folk dances were presented in an excellent manner.

A further musical program completed the afternoon in the theatre.

His Excellency Bishop Johnson presided later on at a children's party for all the children in the Sacred Heart School. There, among much noise and many edibles, the afternoon came to an end.

Digressions of a Nisei Private

On a Rookie's Furlough

By Pvt. I. TO KATA...

A rookie's furlough such as ours belongs to a different category from the usual run of military leaves. Not a respite from a period of active duty, it is rather a period of confused suspension between civilian and military life. We have our uniform and feel the weight of special obligations that go with our new clothes, but most of our instincts and behavior habits are still those of the ordinary man in the street. The new garb sits awkwardly on our frame, and we advertise the unaccustomed weight and bulk of our GI shoes by a self-conscious compromise between prescribed Army briskness and habitual civilian shuffle in our walk.

Then, we are all too aware of the vast naked expanse of our shirt and blouse sleeves and glance enviously at even the single hash-mark of every passing private first class. As for our demeanor in the proximity of commissioned officers, we still have to stifle an occasional impulse toward headlong flight in the opposite direction from their approach down the street.

Our saluting is not yet precise and automatic response to bars and leaves and stars looming on our visual horizon. In our anxious fledgling obeisance to military rituals, we have caught ourselves several times flicking our right hand upward at some sudden encountered hotel doorman, policeman or other specimen of uniformed civilian. In his sun-tan outfit, a lieutenant is sometimes indistinguishable from a gasoline station attendant at twenty paces. Thus, between the need for maintaining an anxious eye forward at all times and the painful awareness we have of our greenness, we sometimes feel that we are carrying on an uncomfortable impersonation rather than being a bona fide, if unprocessed, member of the armed forces.

We realize, however, that our discomfort and trepidation are largely self-engendered and not the result of our suddenly stepping from civilian life into any inflexible caste system. Certain formalities are inevitable in a highly specialized organization like the military; but they are not arbitrarily imposed on every waking hour of a soldier's life.

On part of our train trip to Cleveland, we held a comfortable lower berth, while a tall and massive major squirmed his lengthy frame in the upper directly above. It was this same officer's seat in the smoking room that we absentmindedly usurped when he got up to get a drink of water. When we blushingly became aware of our brigandage, we offered his seat back, but he smilingly declined and finished his cigarette leaning against the hard edge of the lavatory. We remembered wondering at the time, where else on this earth democratic habits of behavior were so strong as to make it unthinkable for an officer to take a seat back from an enlisted man six rungs or seven whole rungs below him in the military hierarchy.

So far as our experiences to date indicate, military service has had little or no effect on the men of this country with respect to their basic modes of thought or conduct. They exemplify the democratic tradition that a man can be a topflight soldier without being a military zealot or an exponent of fascist principles of unbridled force and hate. An occasional soldier or sailor will show signs of departure from rationality and tolerance of spirit as a consequence of grim and terrible experiences on the fighting front. But such an individual is the exception rather than the rule. And we have the feeling that his prototype is more common in the civilian population than among those who actually do the fighting.

The pleasantest fellow we met on our trip was a young sergeant just invalided home from Guadalcanal after being there during the whole bitter business of clearing the enemy off that island. Despite his long and arduous contact with the unlovely aspects of fighting an unlovely foe, he evinced no trace of racial animosity or bigotry in his descriptions of that fighting. As one American talking to another American, he gave us vivid humorous,—terrifying sidelights on the operations in that jungle area. But like most U.S. soldiers and sailors on furlough, his talking and thinking embraced non-military matters as much as the war experiences so fresh in his memory — the virtues of Cincinnati, his hometown, the wonderful food that his mother was undoubtedly even at that moment preparing for his return and, most of all, the past, present and future fortunes of the Cincinnati Reds ball club.

Our brief contact with this sergeant and with the other assorted members of our fighting forces cemented our long-held belief that in this country we shall never see or hear grim-lipped, hard-eyed legions heiling or banzai-ing any Hitler or Tojo. Not so long as our young men can return from kicking hell out of an enemy and still talk lovingly of matters that have nothing to do with war directly but have everything to do with the spirit of democratic men everywhere. We like to think that this country is waging this war so that the Cincinnati sergeant can once more return to a leisurely contemplation of the exploits of his beloved Reds.

—TOPAZ TREK

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● NISEI VOICES

One Afternoon

By K. K.

London, Ont.

Often when I am alone, I get to musing over those days in Vancouver, the city which was my home for twenty-odd years. Various events and incidents flit across my mind — the joyful, the sorrowful, the painful and the sweet, each with its special significance.

I remember one afternoon . . .

Alighting from the street car I was met by the serene beauty of Stanley Park. The flower beds along the walks were beautiful with their array of summer flowers. The centre roadway was, as usual, crowded with people, jostling each other good-naturedly. Along the edge of Lost Lagoon was a row of weeping willows swaying gracefully in the warm afternoon breeze. The barren fountain in the centre of the Lagoon looked artificial and somewhat out-of-place in the unaffected natural setting.

Fancying a quiet walk, I chose a path through the woods. Breathing luxuriously of the sweet damp earth and the fresh greeny scent of the forest, I walked leisurely, pausing now and then to pluck a branch, or to catch a glimpse of the shimmering water beyond the brush. Soon I came to a slight clearing and there, lying under a giant fir tree was a little stone monument, "Pauline Johnson's Grave" was the simple inscription on the stone. Kneeling quietly before this simple grave in the silence of Stanley Park's virgin forest I thought of this Indian woman, who in spite of her race, had made for herself a place in Canadian literature. I prayed that I, too, may some day make a contribution to my country's culture.

(Ed. Note: Next week we will have our first contributor from Manitoba, who has written a column entitled "Dear Shig" in form of a letter to a friend in British Columbia.

Remember . . . this column is open to all Nisei for it is the Nisei Voices and everyone is invited to write in.)

POSITIONS

EASTERN POSITIONS
TWO NURSES . . . COOK

● General Gunn who lives in Toronto but who operates the Dunrobin Farm at Beaverton, Ontario, wishes to employ an experienced cook. He will pay the man $65 per month, plus room and board. During the summer the cook would have to prepare meals for from 10 to 12; in the winter the number is about 5.

The work is not too difficult, states Mrs. Booth. In fact during the heavy season the General engages a boy as an assistant to the cook. The man who comes, if married would not be able to bring his family with him, since the men lived in a "bachelor's hall."

● There are two positions open for Japanese Canadian Registered Nurses — one at Ethelbert, Manitoba, and the other at Matheson, Ontario. The salary is $900 per year, plus room, board and laundry. Anyone interested should call at the Supervisor's office and fill out in duplicate, employment application forms. If possible attach photographs.

The hospital which will employ these women are under the direct control of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church. This is an excellent opportunity for trained nurses.

Persons interested in the above positions should contact Mrs. C. V. Booth, B.C. Security Commission, Vancouver, B.C.

Additional POSITIONS will be found on page 4.

Across CANADA

Prospects on Ontario Farms

Cedar Springs, Ont.

Leaving Slocan, which had been our temporary home for more than a year, we travelled 2600 miles on the train for three days and arrived in Cedar Springs in southern Ontario on June 6.

At the Toronto station, we were greeted by my friends, Matsui, Hemmi, Ohtake, and at London by Kawase brothers, Mr. Ono and my second son whom we had not seen for over a year.

It was 1 p.m. when we reached Chatham to be met at the station by our employer who took us immediately to his farm by car. Our new home, we found to be a six-room house, complete with stoves, beds and a dining room set.

The next morning we viewed Lake Erie in front of us, the fields and the orchards stretching east and west as far as our eyes could see and these were to be our new surroundings.

That evening we received a visit from five Nisei who are working at a nearby box factory operated by Mr. Warwick, a prominent citizen of this district. Among them was a son of my friend and he greeted me warmly as if we were his parents, even though this was our first meeting.

These boys, Hiramatsu, Tsujimoto, Sugihara, Okada, Shinya, Ohashi and Yada had remained at Chatham through the busy farming and the cold slack seasons, winning the respect of the citizens by their conscientious work. They were now boarding together in a fine house provided for them by their present employer and doing their own cooking. When I heard their stories I wished that I could let the young men in the interior towns hear them too.

One of the boys admitted that at times he had abandoned himself to despair, what with the hardships encountered from inexperience in sugar beet work coupled with loneliness and no prospect as to when he would be able to see his parents again. Now, however, realizing the need of striving for the future, he is leading a vigorous life.

There are, at the present time, only three Japanese families settled in the Kent County. The interest of the Occidental people in us is naturally strong and we feel that if we could show ourselves to be hardworking and trustworthy, employment for more Japanese would be possible. I also believe that there will be opportunities for Japanese here on the farms even after the war.

—HOTTA

Ichiro Yamamoto, I. M.

Nobleford, Alta.

It seems that my friend Ichiro Yamamoto's life had been but a fleeting existence.

The last time I met him is still vivid in my memory for it was in mid-April in the midst of the terrific upheaval created by the evacuation orders. He was in high spirits then. A year has passed by since then and during the while we have had time to think of nothing but ourselves in the fast changing scenes.

The report of his death came to me late in May. "Ichiro dead . . . Ichiro dead!" No matter how many times I repeated these words to myself, still it did not strike me as real. What rose in my mind was a vision of a healthy-looking youth, well-built and taciturn, but who possessed those qualities which made him the president of the Celtic Cannery Young Men's Association. He was received by everyone with favor. He worked at times for the Tairiku Nippo, a Japanese daily newspaper in Vancouver.

In September, two years ago a slight cold that he contracted, developed into acute pneumonia from overwork and he was confined to bed. In spite of the physical and spiritual shock which he must have felt from the outbreak of the war and the necessity of evacuation, he recovered and it was at that time that I met him last spring.

When his family was moving to Alberta, his parents felt reluctant to take him to a place where the climate changes were severe and hence asked a friend in Vancouver to take care of him until he became stronger.

The date of our departure drew nearer and one evening we all went down to a Japanese restaurant on Powell Street for our last supper together. But alas, fate was not favorable to him that evening for he had to be taken from that restaurant to the Hastings Park Hospital. Although his release from the hospital was sought on the grounds that he was in perfect health, this was not permitted and thus he had to resign himself to a life with other patients. From then on his life was never bright and it seems that he headed on and on to the verge of death and death itself.

I can just imagine how he must have felt living in the Hospital. On summer nights he had roamed the ground outside of his room viewing the moon and thinking of his parents in far away Alberta. And he strove to get away from all the unpleasant effects of illness. Later he contracted the flu which made his condition much worse and after being transferred to the New Denver Hospital, he died at the age of twenty-seven.

The more I think of him, the more I regret the loss of such a fine friend. I am sure that there are many among his feminine acquaintances too, who are crying softly in their hearts over his unexpected death.

I wish to join with many others in praying that he will rest in peace and in expressing our deep sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

—SUZUKI

The Manitoba Representative

Miami, Man.

Since his many duties do not leave him much spare time, Mr. Frank Ernst, Manitoba representative of the B. C. Security Commission, frequently works as late as 11 o'clock at night visiting the homes of the Japanese evacuees to see how they are faring. He inquires as to the treatment given by the employers and tells us news of other families located on sugar beet farms.

I think we should be all frank in consulting him about our problems for he is always ready to assist us. With a man like Mr. Ernst looking after our welfare, I believe that the Manitoba people will always receive a fair treatment and it is my sincere hope that he will continue in his office for a long time.

—FUKUHARA

Round the Towns...

Lemon Creek Courier

Award Day Closes School Term

Kindergarten Graduation

LEMON CREEK. — The United Church Kindergarten held its first graduation exercises in the school hall before a large audience of interested parents and friends two weeks ago.

During the first part of the program, the 90 children of the Kindergarten presented a delightful program of games and songs under the direction of their teacher, Miss Tatsuko Takahashi.

The latter portion of the program took the form of the graduation ceremony. For this the children who were to graduate were dressed in white gowns and red mortar-boards. The forty graduates received their certificates from the hands of Miss Helen R. Hurd, the principal.

Messages of congratulations were extended by Mrs. T. Yamamoto on behalf of the mothers, Mr. Naismith of the Commission and Rev. T. Komiyama, the United Church minister.

LEMON CREEK. — With the presentation of the school shields, pennant, crests and big and small L.C. block letters, the awards day assembly held on Friday, July 16, brought to a close a very active first term at the Lemon Creek School.

Five hundred odd students and teachers threw their books aside and enjoyed to the full, every minute of the final program which commenced with the announcements of examination results and closed with a triumphant invasion of Bayfarm - Popoff Schools when both the LCS boys' hard ball and girls' softball teams returned home victorious.

Highlight of the final assembly, which commenced at 2:30 with Students' Council president, Noboru Mataba, in the chair, was the presentation of the school shield to Osamu Nishimura, captain of the Skylarks, winning house on Sports Day.

School crests were won by Haruko Takahashi, originator of the crest, M. Hirayama and Akira Kimura, first and second winners of the school song contest. L.C. blocks were presented to Yoshinori Fujino, Sue Kimura, George Yamazaki, Mitsuko Yano, Hideichi Yamazaki and Shizumi Fujino, Sports Day champions. The awards were donated by Mr. J. S. Burns, supervisor, and were presented by Mr. A. M. Naismith, assistant supervisor and Constable H. Smith.

Following the assembly, an informal tea was held by the teachers and the executive of the P.T.A. in honor of the Students' Council, the Harmonica Band and several others who had helped with the school activities.

Proficiency Certificates Presented to Star Pupils

KASLO.—Closing ceremony for the Kaslo "Kootenay Lake School" took place last week when proficiency certificates were awarded to the star pupils of each grade by director, Roy Shinobu. Brief words of congratulations were given by H. R. McArthur, and Mrs. P. G. Taylor, local school teachers, H. P. Longheed, supervisor, and Rev. K. Shimizu.

The proficiency winners were:

Grace Shimizu, Marian Yoshida, Tokiko Matsuzaki, Marjorie Umezuki, Miyoko Fujimura, Katie Nishida, Nellie Sugiura, Kiyoko Inouye and Victor Shimizu.

Pen and pencil sets were awarded to Marianne Kanda and Billy Umezuki for submitting the name "Kootenay Lake School" for the Kaslo Commission School.

SLOCAN LIBRARY HOURS

SLOCAN. — The following hours are announced for the Slocan Anglican Library in the Orange Hall. Wednesday, 3:30 to 5 in the afternoon, 7:30 to 9 in the evening; Friday, 3:30 to 5 in the afternoon.

● ONTARIO POSITIONS

● Mr. Benjamin Benny, R.R. No. 1, Bronte — not far from Toronto — is requesting a Japanese family. He will pay $60.00 per month the year round to the head of the family plus free house, light and fuel, a garden plot, windfall fruit and vegetables. He would employ the wife as a domestic at $30 per month and up to two adult members of the family $35 per month. Living quarters available.

● Mrs. G. Tamblyn, 67 Roxborough Dr., Toronto, Ontario, wishes to employ a good cook. The salary to commence will be $45.00 per month.

There are three adults in the family. There is a bed-sitting room and a bathroom for the employee's own use.

Miss Cana Yamanaka is already employed in the home as a housemaid.

● The Alma College, St. Thomas, wishes to employ four inexperienced girls for the dining room this fall. The salary will be $30.00 per month to commence with board and lodging — an increase will follow. It would be arranged for the girls to have three hours off duty during class periods so that they may continue their education. These positions are highly recommended.

● The Chisholm Nursing Home in Montreal will employ a married Nisei couple. One should be the cook and the other the housemaid or houseboy. The salary for the two of them is $100.00 per month, with free room and board. Mrs. Chisholm has no objection to a married couple with one or two children.

● **Mr. A. I. Briens, proprietor of the Doctor's Hotel, 237 Station Street, Belleville, wishes to employ a cook and two maids — either three girls, or** a man, his wife and daughter. Mr. Briens says that his is a family hotel, with permanent guests. The building contains 22 rooms, so it is not a large hotel.

The cook must look after the preparation of approximately 1660 meals a month, or around 55 meals a day. The cook's salary will be $15 per week plus cost-of-living bonus, together with room and board.

The maids will do the regular chambermaids and other domestic work. Their working hours total approximately 51 hours a week, with one day off a week. Their salary will be $35 a month plus cost-of-living bonus, with room and board.

This should be suitable for a family with a grown-up daughter, or three young girls who want to work together.

● Wages for really competent and satisfactory couple taking the position advertised last week by Mrs. David W. McKeen, Ottawa, will be increased to more than $100 a month.

The Japanese couple would be required to look after a country house at [illegible], Alymer Road, Hull, P.Q., which is only [illegible] minutes out of Ottawa by streetcar.

● Mr. Nicholas Chagarres, proprietor of [illegible], Belleville, Ontario, wishes to employ a Day Chef and a Short Order Cook for nights — either male or female.

The Day Chef's hours would be from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. — the Short Order Cook's hours from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. — six days per week. The salary for the Day Chef would be $30 or more per week depending on his proficiency and for the Short Order Cook $25 per week, with meals supplied in both cases.

Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal To Begin Soon in U.S. Relocation Centres

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Segregation of the "disloyal" from "loyal" evacuees now in the ten War Relocation Authority Centres will begin about September 1, it was revealed here. The program is expected to be completed by October 20.

Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, first made the announcement before the Dies Committee investigating the WRA program, and asked the press to keep the matter "off the record" until details could be announced.

The press reported, however, that the movement will involve approximately 6300 evacuees who have asked to be repatriated to Japan, and some 7500 others said to have given nonaffirmative answers in a recent loyalty questionaire.

One of the present centres will be used to house those considered disloyal to save costs of construction of another camp. The entire program is expected to cost about $1,000,000, mostly in transportation, as it will entail movements of evacuees resembling transfers a year ago from reception camps to inland relocation centres.

It is understood that hearing boards will be set up to judge on questionable cases.

Observers declared the step should answer the criticism of some that disloyal elements have influenced loyal evacuees in the centres, at the same time hastening the complete rehabilitation of unquestionably loyal individuals who deserve restoration of rights.

Restore Rights To Loyal

Commenting editorially, the "Pacific Citizen," national organ of the Japanese American Citizens' League declared that "removal of the disloyal from the centres indicates automatically that those remaining are loyal, and deserving therefore of restoration of their abridged rights. Logically, if we are to maintain American principles, segregation means that those given a clean bill of health must be accepted as loyal Americans, unstigmatized by any previous state of being. The very fact that they have undergone, and passed, a test of loyalty should give them a distinction over other Americans who have not been questioned . . .

". . . Unless the results of segregation are seen in this light . . . and appropriate steps taken to translate this view into action, little will have been accomplished by the step."

Montreal Fellowship Group Extends Invitation to Nisei

MONTREAL.—An enjoyable picnic to Dorval was had by the Christian Fellowship Group and another Young People's Group on Dominion Day.

A cordial invitation is extended by the Christian Fellowship Group in Montreal to all Nisei newcomers in the city to attend their meetings which are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at the Church of All Nations, 1135 Amherst Square.

The meeting consists of a short worship, business and discussion and other activities are picnics, socials, musicals, debates and an occasional guest speaker.

The executive of the organization are:

George Yamashita, president; Ross Akazawa, vice-president; Lloyd Shimotakahara, treasurer; Lorraine Inose, secretary; George Takahashi, corresponding secretary. Fellowship conveners are Lillian Shimotakahara, Marie Akiyama and George Tomita.

Tsurukichi Takemoto Heads Greenwood Japanese Group

GREENWOOD.—At the third general meeting of the Greenwood Japanese Committee, Tsurukichi Takemoto was elected to head the organization for the coming year. Others on the committee are:

Hikotaro Shiomi, vice-chairman and treasurer; Saburo Tabata, chairman; Masaji Ohoka, secretary; Ryuzo Tanisawa, Motoji Shimizu, Takeji Takeno, negotiation committee; Tokichi Takeuchi and Toshio Kurita, councillors.

A full slate of 26 men were named to the executive.

GREENWOOD BASEBALL NINE WHIPS GRAND FORKS EASILY

GREENWOOD. — The Greenwood baseball team had steam up this week and did not have much trouble in dispatching their opponents from Grand Forks to the tune of 19-7, reports the Grand Forks Gazette.

The Greenwood line-up consisted of: Mori lf, Jim Fukui c, S. Otani 2nd, Forshaw 3rd, Higashi cf, Konishi 1st, Kurita rf, Ikeda ss, Joe Fukui p.

Hold Gala Sports Day At Iron Springs, Alta.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta. — Attended by close to 400 Japanese and Occidental people of the district, the Iron Springs Nisei sponsored Sports Day on July 1st was a huge success.

Presided by Ted Aoki, the day was opened by the singing of "O Canada," followed by addresses by W. W. Scott, president of the Lethbridge Northern Beef Growers' Association and by S. Sakumoto, president of the Lethbridge North Japanese Mutual Assistance Association.

Mr. Edamura, the jolly announcer, carried out the various sport events in a grand fashion. The picnic-like sports day was wound up by a softball game in which the Tarin boys whipped both the Iron Springs Japanese team and the Occidental team.

—Kimi Sugamori

WELL-KNOWN SINGER PASSES IN SLOCAN

Final rites were held Wednesday evening at Slocan City for Ritsuko Lily Ide, only daughter of Mr. Y. Ide, formerly of Vancouver, who **passed away last Monday morning after a lengthy illness. Cremation took place at New Denver on Thursday, July 22.**

Besides her father she leaves to mourn her passing two brothers, Edward and George, both of London, Ontario.

An active Nisei leader, the deceased was very well known in musical circles in Vancouver, and at one time had sung professionally in eastern Canada. Lately she had been interested in educational work in the Japanese community in Vancouver, at Hastings Park, and in Slocan City.

"SCHOOL"

[illegible] terday.

Arrangements are being completed for the mess-hall for the teachers, under auspices of the Slocan and New Denver Parent-Teachers' Associations and New Denver community groups. The mess-hall which is being fashioned out of an incompleted bath-house, will be run on a co-operative basis, with the teachers paying for their board from nominal allowances provided by the Federal Government.

An extensive list of guest speakers and group leaders has been tentatively mapped out, suggesting that many interesting features will be provided during the training course.

"Niseiville"

girl, possibly because the hours may be shorter and more clear-cut, while off-time allows greater individual freedom. On the whole, however, the girls have not kept step with the men in seeking and opening up new occupations. But their time may be coming if it is not already at hand. And there is general agreement that marriage is a logical solution — for young people who have pooled their resources as couples suggest to the observer that they have their private world by the tail at least.

It may not be amiss to insert here that every centre and suburb of Niseiville we touched sent up an anxious and heartfelt plea for girls, girls, GIRLS and GIRLS! And the sage advice offered was that if the young men would only get serious, the girls would be here soon enough.

It might be said too that on the whole the young men in the east are not anxious that more young men move to join them. As far as they are concerned they are getting along, and they feel that in many cases those left behind in the B.C. towns would only prove a detriment to the collective welfare of New Niseiville if they do come east. "Let them rot if they want," is the comment.

This does not apply to girls and their own families, for there is an unmistakeable sense of loneliness and homesickness in many cases. This, even more than economics, affects those young people who, it seems, are destined to yearn sentimentally for a long while for the comfortable gaiety of a past era. Adjustments naturally have come much easier to those who never were too closely enmeshed by the Japanese community than to the many whose horizons once were limited to Kitsilano, Fairview and Powell Street. But time and new environment are rendering many swift changes and not the least of these are those in personality.

One dyed-in-the-wool Powell Streeter said to us, cockily, sticking out his chest, "Out here you don't need to take any guff from anybody . . ." and another, "Did it feel good to walk in for a liquor permit! The only thing they asked for was my national registration card!"

Although many inquirers have asked, it is impossible to recommend one place over another as a field for relocation. There are special conditions applying to different places which may suggest a preference for one place or another, but certain individual cases of successful adjustment are not confined to any one centre. Of each one, more later.

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Sizes Medium and Large
Special, each $1.75
● MEN'S WORK SHIRTS
Blue, each $1.35
Cariboo Brand, Khaki 1.70
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Blue, pair $1.75
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Sizes 30 & 32 only 2.25
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Combinations, Special, suit 59c
SHIPPING charges will be paid by us on the above merchandise.
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(Minimum Case 50 lbs.)
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Dorikono, 14 oz. size bottle 79c
Three Flowers Vanishing and Cold Cream
Special per jar 45c
Shipping Charges Extra
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（以上は晩市渡値段）
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晩市パウエル街三六九 前川商店
T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
300 Powell St. Vancouver, B.C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of P. S. Ross & Sons)

就働者の健康狀態は良好だが ドクターの巡回が少いので何れも心配

北方の各道路キャンプを見廻つた下高原氏語る

（ヨマロー發）「道路キャンプに就働してゐる日本人を慰め鋏擧の士氣を引立てゝやるのは日本人が當然の責任である」と、七月六日から十七日までレヴェルストック―シカモス間及びブルーリヴァー方面の道路キャンプを廻り身體の工合の悪い人々を診察した下高原ドクターは語つてゐる。同氏は先般就働者キャンプを訪問したベイン醫師の要求に基いてコーレキンの醫務當局から依頼されて各キャンプを廻り就働者と寢食を共にして來たのであるが、先づ食物の方はキャンプでも普通に治へるべく何れのキャンプでも專任のダイナーをおいて野菜を作つてゐるので今頃では之れも充分だし新鮮な牛乳の問題に就いてもインチーアタウンの狀態なども話して來たさうであり、たゞ何分にも便利の惡い山の中で僅かにブルーリヴァー方面は應急手當所が居るだけで醫師が減多に見廻らぬため少し身體の工合の惡いものも彼れこれと心配して氣を病む者もあり今回の下高原ドクターの見廻りで可なり安心を與へる事が出來たさうで、就働者たちは度々廻つてくれるやうにと切望して居り下高原氏も、ドクターのみならずデンチストも其他の日本人も出來るだけ度々訪問してやるやうにする必要があると語つてゐる。而して就働者の健康狀態は一般に先づよい方で道路工事の方はみんなよく働いて進捗を見せてゐるといふが現在のキャンプ就働日本人の數は次の如くである。

■レヴェルストック方面 二三二
△スリーヴァレー 六〇
△グリフィンレーキ 四〇
△ダフト 四四
△ヤードクリーキ 五〇
△ソルスコア 三八
■ブルーリヴァー方面 一八六
△レンプリア 六〇
△ピラミッドフォールス 四二
△サンダーリヴァー 八四

道路キャンプの食料問題

（サンダーリヴァー通信）道路キャンプの食料不足問題で先般スペイン領事代理が來訪した際、當方面のキャンプには全然醫師がゐない狀態を領事に説明して日本人の醫師を巡回させてくれるやうに取計らひ方を依頼しておいたところ七月十四日カズローの下高原ドクターが來訪、身體の工合の惡い人々を診察してくれ入院治療を要する者はカムループスの病院に行つた者もある。キャンプ就働者は毎月の給料より病院費を一弗宛納付してゐるので入院するとなると一切の費用は當局で負擔してくれるのである。尚六月十二日のニューカナディアン紙に當キャンプの日本人就働者が肉なしで其他食料制限に抗議して座り込みストライキを決行した如く誤報が掲載されてあつた事實は

（一）當キャンプで使ふ肉はアルバータ州方面からエー・プレーツで來るのであり夫れは毎週火曜と金曜の二日しか屆かぬし火曜日にそのレーツが到着が着かぬ場合には金曜日までは一切何の肉もなく其の代用品もないといふ狀態である。

（二）先般下高原ドクターが見えた時にも其日に到着すべき筈の肉が屆かなかつたので少しばかり殘つてゐたブローニーを小さぎみにしてキャベジを混ぜて入れ日本食の惣菜を作つたやうな始末で、殘つてゐる罐詰（肉一個分・ヘレン罐詰二個分、サモン罐詰一個分を大のメートで肉が届く筈の金曜日までの三日間を支へなければならぬ。といつた有様で吾々は何も肉なしに罐詰にミートがないからとて抗議したのではないのである。

娯樂がない

プリンストンの山奥キャンプ

（プリンストン第四『サミット』キャンプ通信）テントハウスが出來上つてフライデートーキのキャンプを後に當地に移つて來たのは六月十三日だつた。其の頃まだ殆んど雪がそここゝにあり朝は火の氣なしには起きられぬ程の寒さであつた。道路工事の方もミシンが不足勝ちで餘りはかどらない。毎日其の上に各就働者に配給されてゐる道具も貧弱なので仕事は捗らぬ十哩あまりの岩山の道付けが何時完成するかなかなか見當は想像も出來ぬ。出來た道もさながらの泥田で仕事の行き歸りのトラックが時々道の眞ン中で立往生する。給料は安く何の娛樂もなく仕事は體力にハードなので、それに此の陽氣（ユースト）では夏の氣候らしいが此所は今尚冬の寒さで立ち明れ慣つてから此間も、寒さの爲か、人が手出來て早速第一キャンプに送られた。唯一の娛樂が出來るといふラジオノールダウンドも何時出來るやら判らない。酒なし女氣なしで狩獵も魚釣りも出來ず――凡そ娛樂らしいものはないのだから氣の毒だが出るのも當り前だらうか。

△個人消息――遠藤茂七氏は第二キャンプより當地に來て就働中△本脇萬太郎氏は病氣のため第一キャンプに移り保養中。

戰時下ニッポンの種々相

米政府戰時情報局發表＝東京發ラヂオ放送

▲乘客車を貨車に轉換……戰鬪力の増大と生産力の擴張に從つて鐵道による運輸も日々に激増しつつあるに鑑み鐵道省では運輸能力の充實を計畫中である。即ち乘客車は貨車に建て直し武器其他の軍需品輸送に使用されてゐる。

▲短くなる着物の袖……男子達に充分な飛行機軍艦を送り戰時生活をより堅固にしやうと云ふ時に思ふ存分働ける樣にと大日本婦人會の決意によつて袖を短く切つて終ふ事に決定した。

▲國民服……從來戰時下日本男子の國民服はカーキ色の軍服式のものであつたが今度同スタイルで紺と黑が加へられた。

▲オリンピック廢止……オリンピック・スポーツ種目のトラック競技中十二種以上が日本生活樣式に合はぬものとて日本運動競技種目から廢止された。之は男子水泳種目にも關係し飛込み競技も廢止種目中に加へられた。然しバックジャンプ丈けは日本古來傳來のものであるとし日本式水泳競技と共に大いに行はれると。

朝鮮王族が日本の航空總監に

（聯合通信ニューヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は朝鮮の王族李王根將軍が航空總監に任ぜられた事を報じてゐるが朝鮮王族を斯くも高い軍の要職に任じた事は朝鮮人をして日本の戰爭遂行を支持させるためからだらうと見てゐる向きもある。

シチリー島の聯合軍更に進む

（聯合通信北阿聯合軍前衛本部發）イタリーのシチリー島に上陸して北方へ進擊の歩を進めてゐる英米加の聯合軍は既に同島に軍事政府を建設してゐるが之れはシチリー島全部の占領を完了するのも時間の問題だけといふ事を示すものである。而して米加軍は同島中央のエンナを占領シチリー島半分を支配する事になつた。他の英米軍も夫々進擊の歩を進めてゐるがイタリー軍の中にはドイツの將校に對して反逆し多數が一とかたまりになつて降伏しつゝあるといはれる。

ローマを初の爆擊

（北阿聯合軍本部發表）米國の大飛行機の一隊は本週初めにローマの軍事施設を目標に空爆して三百五十トンの爆彈を投下した。

スロカム德太郎氏

（ワシントン發）米國政府戰時人力委員局員スロカム德太郎氏はダイス委員會審問會に召喚されて同氏の一九四一年十一月入手した情報即ち「切迫せる日米戰爭」に就いてエフビーアイ（米國の秘密諜報部）に警告せしが嘲笑されたと證言した。開戰一ケ月前日本特派遣米大使來栖三郎はロサンゼルスにて私宴の席上醉酊して日米戰爭焦眉の急にある事を洩らし同宴會に招待されしスロカム氏の友人より之れを聞きし同氏は早速エフビーアイに傳達せるが全然問題にされなかつたとの事である。尚スロカム氏はロサンゼルスに上陸せる來栖大使の行動を監視すべく當局より依頼されたと追加してゐる。

結婚

プリンストンの塩崎義雄氏とローズベリーの竹長娘子孃は滯中北村南氏夫妻の媒的で七月六日ニューデンバー合同教會にて野元牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行、ナカスプ方面へハネームーンに赴いた。

出生

▲ウイニペッグの蓮野米作氏夫妻の間に六月廿八日男兒が生れエドウイン勝美と命名。

死亡

▲マニトバ州エマーソンの田坂其平氏の娘きよ子さんは七月三日死去▲アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの田代精二氏三男幹雄君は七月三日レスブリッヂの病院にて病死、六日ピクチュアビュートの佛教會で葬儀執行▲リトルエットの向井芳藏氏は六月十八日病死、二十日同地に於て葬儀を執行▲ニューデンヴァーに於て室田師子郎氏三女由子さんは七月十五日病死、十九日同地佛教會に於て葬儀を執行▲ナカスプ病院に療養中だつた平井久四郎氏は七月十二日死去、十三日ニューデンバーに於て野元教師司式の下に葬儀執行▲アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの下田氏の息エドウイン君（二）は七月四日イリゲーションデッチに落ちて溺死した▲スローカンの井手律氏息女律子さんは七月十九日朝病死、廿一日葬儀を執行、翌朝ニウデンヴァーに於て茶毘に附した。

消息

▲ピクチュアビュートの田代精二氏（Box 3 Beckman, Picture Butte, Alta）は遠藤馬吉、遠藤正次、長野三郎三氏の住所を尋ねてゐる。

本紙援助を感謝

カズローの猪又庄太郎氏及ローズベリーの山上正太郎氏よりニューカナディアン援助の寄附金を受けました事を紙上で深謝致します

ニューカナディアン

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも保險附で安價に修繕致します。成るべく書留便にて御送付下さい。面倒を省く爲にシーオーデーで返送致します

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スローカンシチー 重田房造

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Gold and Silverware
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三男 **幹雄** 儀心臟病にて二ヶ月前よりレスブリッヂ病院に入院加療中の處七月三日遂に永眠、六日ピクチュアビュート佛教會にて葬儀執行の際は御會葬下され種々御鄭重に預りました段紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

父 田代精二
母 同 [illegible]
長男 精一 長女 幸江
二男 敏二
祖母 [illegible]
叔父 [illegible]
叔父 長野三郎
從兄 [illegible]
友人代表 [illegible]

三女 **由子** 儀ニューデンヴァー病院に療養中の處七月十五日午後九時に死去致しました。十九日佛教會に於て葬儀執行致しました。生前御知友諸氏に謹告す

一九四三年七月十九日
ニウデンバー
父 室田師子郎
母 [illegible]
兄 [illegible]
姉 [illegible]
親戚 今田 [illegible] 島田 [illegible] 井上 [illegible]

夫 **芳藏** 儀六月十八日午前三時十五分心臟麻痺にてリルエット村に於て突然死去致しました尚二十日告別式執行の際は多數御會葬下され御弔電花輪香料等を賜り御厚志の程謹みて紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

妻 向井 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
二男 [illegible]
長女 [illegible]
親戚 石田 [illegible] 森下 [illegible] 濱井 [illegible] 向井 [illegible]
村代表 [illegible]
友人代表 [illegible]

若いものには修錬のチャンス
技術を習ふ機會と機關が與へられてる
青年たちに異性の友が少いのは笑ひ事でない問題

トロント市にて　亀岡徳衛

ユー君、——、元氣で御奮闘の由なによりです。僕も先にお知らせした通り、一昨年十二月七日夜、——戰爭まだ大戰後の騒ぎ中に、年末多忙で猶も人手少きなかに大奮鬪で働いて疲れた晩をサンデーに休めたあの夜突然に移民館に拘留されてからこの方約一ヶ年半余りを舗合生活が大主に出來るやうになつてから早や一ヶ月あまりになります。

○

ユー君、——ニューカナデアン紙に於て貴兄が大いに力こぶを入れてゐる所謂「再定住」の第一歩を僕も踏み出したわけです。ウイ予は暫くから當市に來てゐて僕の入家に努力してくれました。ケーも間もなく都外の農場に來て働いて居ります。彼は週末には僕の所へやつて來ます。それから最近イー子も來て働いてゐますので、親戚家族中四名はトロント市に住む事になつたのです。オンタナタウンに残つてゐる妻子を呼寄せる事でせうので、みんなが一緒になれば「再定住」も一先づ整ふわけであります。

僕は收容所にゐた時から、若しも離所が許されるならば、カナダ東部に於ける對日本人の感情動にかんがみて西部地方へ歸る望みをすて東部に留るのを目標に此の方面に新天地を見つけたいと希望してゐたのであるが、それが實現されたのを嬉しく共に目下喋ばれてゐる「再定住」といふものと合致する點が出來れば結構の事であります。「若しも出來たら西部へ歸るのだ」といふ希望者は、あたかも日本から來た吾々第一世が生れ故郷へ歸る希望を捨てがたかつたのと同じものではないかと思はれる。これは人情として止むを得ぬ事であらうが、この希望をすてゝ中部なり東部地方で本當に定住を達成せしめるにはデモクラチックな國に於ける市民としての或程度の安定ある生活が可能であることが必須の條件であります。

ニューカナデアン紙上に於て毎號のやうに論じられてゐる再定住問題はインテリアタウンに於ける人々に對して最も力を入れてゐるやうであるが夫れは良いことに違ひはない。しかし再定住を目標として移動し一生懸命に働いてゐる人々の眞の再定住を可能ならしめる生活の保證、人權の自由等々についての問題を一層論究する必要があるやうです。折角再定住を目ざして來たものが働いても食へないといふ事になれば其の反動が起り好くない結果を招來するのではないかと思はれる。

ニューカナデアン紙上に現はれる移住地に於ける滿足に近い狀態や職業以外に、再定住した人々の本當の希望なり不平不滿はないでせうか。それから止むを得ず働いてゐると思はれるやうな狀態にあると想像される道路キャンプにある日本人の希望はないでせうか。再定住を日本人は希望すると共に再定住したもの〻生活の安定と權利の確認に關して一段の努力が必要だと思はれます。

○

キー君、——トロント市に於ける日本人の生活の實際や職業狀態や白人との關係等についてはニューカナデアン紙上に餘り現はれてゐないやうであるが既に相當數の日本人が來て居る上に今後の入市も期待されてゐるのであるから、再定住地として或程度の希望をかけられる此の大都市の情勢の報道が常に紙上に現はれる事を希望します。

トロント市に在住してゐる日系中第一世ははんの僅で數へ得られる程度であり第二世の青年諸君が主なので、吾々一世は彼等二世を中心としての生活と行動をして行くのが賢策だと思つてゐる——所謂一世の出しやばる時でもなし場所でもない。之ら第二世中の大部分は獨身者であり男子なので異性の友達を得る機會が少く、うるはひある生活も出來ず、再定住の希望にもヒビが入る恐れがないであらうかと考へられる。それについてはインテリアタウン總監督ボーツビー氏の東部視察談としてニューカナデアン紙上にも掲載されてあり又當市に於けるコミッション代表ツルーマン氏も語つて居られる所であるが、婚期に達してゐる青年諸君が異性の友も求め得ず淋しい希望少き生活をしてゐるといふことは、實際笑ひ事ではなくて、たしかに大きな問題ではないだらうか。

トロントは約三千五百の製産工場を有する大都市であるだけに、日系人は夫れ〻適當な仕事に就いてゐます。手に職があるもの知識と技能のある者は西部地方では不可能とされた仕事にも就いてゐる、戰時下の勞働者不足の折柄でもあらうが勞働市場は常に開かれてゐます。それと共に若い人々に好都合な事には技術を習ふ機會と機關が與へられてゐるので、本人の心がけ一つでは知識と技術を獲得出來て戰後の職業問題對策の一方法ともなることゝ考へられます。大都市に生活する者がのがれ得られない生活費が多くかゝることと住宅難の問題、それからある程度の反日本人的感情等々、何れの場所に於ても免れ得ぬ何かしらの苦難は吾々の前に横たはつて居ります。しかし少くとも、西部沿岸地方では求め得られなかつた或程度の自由と權利と機會と機關が與へられてゐるのですから、再定住の地としては將來に希望をかける事が出來るやうな氣がします。

○

ユー君、——收容所に居るうちも解放されて以來も、曾ての知友諸氏に出さねばならぬ手紙も出さず全く申しわけないと思つてゐますが、何分捕はれの身の時分は通信も制限されてゐたし、出所直後はロギングキャンプに於ける困難な勞働による疲勞のため、そして今度は移動等々で心ならずも失禮してゐたのです。機會もあらば寛しく傳へて頂きたい。僕も妻子たちが來るまでは下宿で不自炊といふ生活を、獨身時代にした事もあるが四十を過ぎた今、再び繰返してゐます。それでも近き將來には温かい家庭生活も復活できるといふ張りある樂しい希望に燃えて毎日働いてゐます。（六・一五）

感激を覺ゆる二世の努力

オンタリオ州シーダースプリング　穂井田陸造

一年餘の假居住地サンドンを後にして二千六百哩近い汽車旅行を終へ目的地のシーダースプリングスに着いたのは三日目の六月六日であつた。此の朝八時トロント驛では松井・北川・遠見、大竹の諸氏に出迎へられ正午にはロンドン驛にて川瀬兄弟、小野諸氏と私の二男等に會つて一ケ年餘の再會にお互の無事を祝し合ひ午後一時にはチャザム驛に下車した。折より私の雇主が自動車をもつて迎ひに來てくれてゐた。長途の汽車旅行で疲れてゐる事を察してくれた主人は早速私たちの住居に當てる家に案内してくれたが夢かと思ふほどの立派な六ルームのうちでガスストーヴ、ベッド、ダイニングセットなど全部備はつてゐる。

翌朝あたりを見れば目前はレーキ・エリー、東西は見渡す限りの農園で果樹園である。こゝが將來の自分たちのホームかと思ふと實に感激無量である。

到着した翌日の夜第二世五名の訪問を受けたが小松、辻本、杉原、岡田、新庄、大橋、矢内其他の諸君で私の友人の息子さんも居り初對面であるにも拘らず親にでも會つたやうに喜んでくれた。此の人たちは昨年チャザムに居たのであるが、酷暑、酷寒を耐び乍ら努力して日系第二世の忠實なる事をケント地方の白人に示し今では大いに好意を持たれて現在は有力者ウオーウイック氏の罐詰會社に就職し多大の信用を得てゐる。彼等は雇主より立派な住宅を與へられ毎日十時間働いた後うちに歸つて共に自炊するといふ涙ぐましい努力の生活をしてゐる。此の有樣を親が見たら私が流した以上の涙が出る事と思ふが、彼等の眞面目なる生活ぶりをゴーストタウンの親に見せてやりたい氣持がする。彼等も昨年は全然經驗のないシュガービーツ勞働で苦勞はするし何時親たちに會へるか見透しもつかぬ所から集り各々が食つて生きて居ればよいといふ風な自暴自棄的な氣持になつた事もあると告白してゐた青年もあるが、今では何としても努力する必要のある事を知り將來の向上を圖るべく眞面目なる生活をしてゐるのは賞讚すべき事である。當ケント郡には現在のところ三家族の日本人しか居らず白人經驗では吾々の生活と行動に大なる注意を拂つて居る。若し吾々が充分努力して信用を博すれば今後更に日本人家族を雇用する事になると思ふし、又吾々日本人に適した農業地でもあり將來も樂觀する可能性があると信ずる。

當地方は物價も安い。イレブドは三十四セントのが十仙で新鮮なでも渡市あたりよりも三割方は安いやうである。

勞働者も雇方が滿足して成功を得るには其の義務を盡さあるか少くとも有能になり切るだけの決心のある者たる事が必要である。勞働に經驗がある新しい世界で良い氣持をもつて自活しようとする人が今やつて來る事を勸めたい。僕たち家族も兩家族といふか家内同人で秋田杉野の兩家族と共に働き乍ら十時間づゝ働いてゐるが、仕事は忙しく何不自由なく暮してゐる。

（へ）

空前の盛會
建國日祝賀會
アイオンスプリングの

（アルバータ州アイオンスプリングス通信）アイオンスプリング、ターリン附近在住日本人及び白人有志は同地方青年會（二世クラブ）主催の下に七月一日午後一時よりアイオンスプリングス公立學校講堂に於て盛大なるドミニオンデー祝賀運動會を擧行したが三百餘名の參加者あり會場中央に大ユニオンジャックを掲揚して一同オーカナダを合唱した後青年會代表青木哲夫君日英兩語にて開會の挨拶を述べ當地方のシー・シー・エフ會長ダブリュー・ジー・スクワード氏、日本人相互援助協會代表木塚東雨氏よりも有益にして熱心なる祝賀演説あり之にて式を終り直に運動プログラムに入る。[illegible]（兄）氏のアナウンスにより老若男女が五十餘回の競技に參加し多分の競技を通じて多數の白人と歡談し、午後八時ターリン地方の野球試合を以て終了した。當地方白人も斯かる盛大なるドミニオンデー祝賀が擧行されたのは空前の事だとて嬉しがつて喜んで居り青年會諸氏の行事の成功だつた。

○

最近青木定義氏宅に於て二世が會した結果アイオンスプリングス二世クラブ（青年會）が組織された。既に會員五十名に達するがターリン地方の二世も參加する筈である。役員は次の通り。

△會長、青木哲夫△幹事、吉森キミ△會計、諏訪トム△運動部員、青木達夫、大塚スレエ

▼スローカンシテーの本紙代表に木下壽一氏を依頼しましたが、都合によつて木下氏は外州移轉君に配達其他の事をして貰ふ事になりましたので同方面の愛讀者諸氏は何事も協力下さるやうに願ひます。

▼本紙廣告料——一行二十仙

▼本紙の經費の大部分は愛讀者諸氏の購讀料で補つて居ります。何卒前金切れにならぬやうに御送金下さい。現金の場合は必ずレヂスターして下さい。マネーオーダーは普通郵便で確實に屆きます。

ニュー カナデアン

ニューカナデアン

購讀料一部十仙 前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

編輯兼發行人 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤井太
同 伊藤良一
工場主任 辻弘太郎

社說

東部移住者と參政權

民主々義精神の實證を望む

オンタリオ州ロンドン區の選擧
機が來る八月に行はれるオンタリオ州議會補缺選擧の選擧人名簿に七十五名のカナダ生れ日系人の氏名が加へられることになつたと發表したのを一瞥した二世の中には將來目にこれを觀察するものがあるであらう。

日系カナダ人の市民としての權利は[illegible]以東、制限よりも寧ろ保護されねばならぬ[illegible]でいふ觀念のもとに一種の制限を與へた性で[illegible]に嚴しく抑制されてゐる。非公式な報道ではあるが、[illegible]リーに永年定住してゐる者も選擧權を一時的に停止されてゐるといはれる。吾々が東部カナダに居る者の參政權の事をハッキリさせるのを躊躇したのも理由のあることである。

斯かる場合ロンドン區の選擧民は眞直な、デモクラチックな態度をとつたことは寧ろ意外である。しかし夫れ丈大いに歡迎すべき態度である。言ふまでもなく若しも此の事が選擧民の[illegible]に行はれることしたら、それは吾々のカナダ市民權獲得のための四十餘年に亘る闘爭の上に於ける最も重要なる勝利として銘記さるべきことである。而して夫れは、吾々が[illegible]の時以來謙々と教へ込まれてきたデモクラシーの精神といふものは單なる口先だけのものではないといふことを實證するものでもある。

のだ。

ロンドンからの報道と共にビーシーに於ける根深き反東洋人偏見にとらはれてゐると見られるヴィクトリア報道とを對比して簡單なる批評を試みることにしたい。ビーシー州政府のメートランド檢事總長は支那系カナダ人を人種的制束から解放する如何なる動きにも反對するものであることを表明して、ビーシー州民はずつと以前にアジア系の人々には市民權を附與すべきでないといふ事に決心してゐるのだと語つたと傳へられてゐる。

「ずうと昔」に關する限りでは彼は正しいであらう。或地方の默認のために非デモクラチックな法律がしかれたのは既に半世紀前の事である。當時それは、國際狀態とは最早や合致しない法律を保持するに必要な偏見を助長する上に經濟的にも政治的にも最も役受けのする有利なものとなつて來たのである。

而してそれが東印度人に適用されるものであらうと支那人又は日本人に、若しくは平時であれ戰爭であれ、殆んど單一に其の用心な[illegible]かく助長されてきた偏見の故に、それは法律を尤もらしくする爲に引合に出されてきたものである。不幸にもそれは今日もなほ、吾々等の同僚たるアジア系カナダ人が直面してゐる通り、實際的な要因となつてゐる如くである。

何れにしてもオンタリオ州のロンドンとビーシー州ヴィクトリアの比較對照は簡單である。而して將來も生活の再建の大事業に直面してゐる吾々にとつては此の對照は重要視されねばならぬものである。

今こそ二世は起て

移動日本人の財産保護に當つてゐるカストデアンに政府が其の財産を強制賣却處分させる權能を[illegible]したのは、ビズネス上から適宜の方策だと考へたからだと發表されてゐる事に對しては大なる疑問が持たれる。移動日本人財産擁護會が試訴を起すに至つたのも、財産に關する根本的權利が蹂躙されて行過されたからに他ならぬのである。

擁護會はカナダ各地に散在する財産所有者の大多數のものを代表するものである。而して最近現はれた[illegible]報道とは反對に、斯かる強制的財産處分方法は全的に不正義であるのみならず、[illegible]では個人的にも困難を招來するものである。彼等はカナダ人として、單に財産所有者としてのデモクラチック權利を保持するばかりでなく、カナダに於ける[illegible]なる利害關係――それが戰爭中に金錢上で減少すると否とを問はずに――を保持しようとしてゐるのである。

不幸にして吾々の中には財政的にも又は道義的にも此の闘爭に加はつてゐない者がある。一般的に見て實際上大なる財産所有者である之れらの人々は二つのグループに分れてゐる。[illegible]な氣持で外國の政府が彼等の利益を保護してくれるだらうと考へてゐる者と、他の一つは後に引つ込んでゐて他の人々の努力を利用して成果だけを取らうとしてゐる者である。

此の故にこそ第二世は、よしんば彼等が財産所有者でなからうとも一生懸命に財的援助をしなければならぬのだ。最初の費用捻出しは百パーセントの支持があるものと見ての豫算だつたのである。第二世にとつては夫れは單なる財産の價値ばかりの問題ではないのである。言ふまでもなく夫れは吾々がカナダ市民としての威信にも關する事だ。而して夫れ以上に、これはあらゆる人種のカナダ人一人一人によつて今こそ擁護にしなければならぬところの正義の原則の問題でもあるのだ。

北村賢二郎氏の談を難す

スローカン 木下斉一

七月十二日發行の晩香坡プロヴインス紙上には、財産強制賣却を援助する爲に[illegible]の許可を得て出張した元大正會館主北村賢二郎氏が、多くの移動日本人は財産強制賣却に關して彼等が公正に取扱はれてゐると感じてゐる旨語つたと掲載されてゐた。

勿論北村氏が然う感じるのは彼の自由であるが併し北村氏が、財産強制賣却處分に對し裁判に訴へて之る。彼の表明は財産所有者の運動の今後に對し重大なる逆效果を及ぼすものと想像するが、北村氏の位も實に重大であらう。

今回政府の強制賣却處分が發表されるや各地に散在する日本人財産所有者は擁護團體を組織して當局に抗議すると共に法の許される範圍内に於て正義の爲に闘爭、法の裁斷を仰ぐべく多數の不動産所有者が苦闘しつゝある事實を北村氏は如何に見るのであるか？

法廷に於て問題を爭ふ事に關しては色々已むを得ざる理由の下に之に參加してゐない人達もあるけ[illegible]之等の人々も[illegible]して反對してゐるのでは無く[illegible]北村氏の[illegible]の[illegible]みによつて行動する[illegible]なる社會にも[illegible]する。吾々の[illegible]が所有者の[illegible]却せられる事が所有者にとつて[illegible]益でないのは明白であるが、吾々の貴重な[illegible]は決して利益のみを主張とするものではなく、過去五十年間に亘つて築き上げた[illegible]犧牲によつて[illegible]基礎への[illegible]而してデモクラチックな[illegible]持しようとする吾々の[illegible]あるのだ。從つて[illegible]された[illegible]後の運動に大なる[illegible]べきを想像し[illegible]遺憾とし[illegible]併しカナダ[illegible]正義の士[illegible]話には日本人[illegible]が故に[illegible]して北村氏の言論が日本人[illegible]してゐるものではない事を[illegible]公表しておきたい。

「ビーツの間引は二葉から」

何もかも變つた國マニトバ紹介

マニトバ州プラッス村 高津俊輔

シュガービーツ畑は最小十エーカーから最大二百エーカーといふ廣大なのもありますが四十エーカーを單位としてゐるらしい。日本人家族の働いてゐる所では皆四十エーカー以上を植ゑてをります。

人間の足の速力は凡そ一時間二哩。此の速度で二時間歩きますと一哩四方の土地を一周する事になります。一哩四方の面積は六百エーカーであり其の十六分の一が四十エーカーであります。四十エーカーのビーツ畑に、二つの形があります。

1320 ft. x 1320 ft.—40 acres 四角形
660 ft. x 2640 ft.—40 acres 長方形

前者の場合は幅十三呎に長さ千三百二十呎（四分の一哩）で一エーカー、後者の場合は幅十六呎半に長さ二千六百四十呎（半哩）で一エーカーとなります。今年の私の所のビーツ畑は後者です。ビーツのうねは十八吋で後者の場合は一エーカーで十一本あります。これが普通の植方ですが消[illegible]で四呎の溝うねで働いて來ました私達にはいかにも狹くて困難しましたから昨年主人に――

「幅廣く植て頂きたい、作物は與へたる土地の廣さ程大きく生長します」

と申し込んだ…………私は忘れて居りましたが主人は今年は二十二吋に植付けてくれました。此の植方ですとエーカーのうね數は九本となります。十八吋のうねの場合は十八吋に、二十二吋の場合は十六吋に間引くのが標準であります。だが一つ一つ尺を持つて間引いて行くのでありません。目と指先の働きで長短そのよろしきを得ればたれりです。間引きの期間は三週間、降雨其他で休日がありますから初めから終りまでを一ヶ月とします。

ヘーゼー婦人會の最後の會長だつた料治夫人の所で働いた事があつて私も知つてゐる池田君、本年七十歳だが仲々達者で[illegible]ビーツ働きに來てをります。壯盛んなりと云はざるを得ません。此の人は北米の時分アメリカで十年もビーツ畑で働いた經驗者です。私に

「間引は二葉から始めねば金儲けになりません」

と敎へてくれました。早速主人に二葉から間引くやう申し込んで置きましたら六月一日――まだ北風が吹いて寒い時分でした――今日から間引を始めてよろしいと言ふて來ました。生憎技子は[illegible]へ行つて留守でしたから十六歳のボーイと十八歳の娘と五十九歳の私の三人が畑に出勤しました。朝八時から午後の六時半まで働いて此の日の成績は

ボーイが 四本
私が 三本
娘が 二本半

ママが辨當を持つて來て半本手傳つて行きまして合計十本、九本で一エーカーで賃金は十弗ですから十一弗餘になつたわけです。

ボーイの四本は一寸驚異ですから延長二哩となります。[illegible]の國四郎君のグリーンハウスから新本君のランイヤードまでの距離です。ビーシーでも、特に[illegible]に勝られる者、だには此の話をきいて……ヤレ〳〵と思はれるでしょうが、[illegible]の自己心を[illegible]ふには最上の仕事と私は[illegible]んで居ります。一哩は十哩、十哩は百哩と次々に克己心を[illegible]して、[illegible]のパイオニーア精神の[illegible]を確立したのではないでせうか。間引の最高記錄は一日[illegible]延三哩である事が私の地方で言はれてをります。

若いものには修錬のチャンス 技術を習ふ機會と機關が與へられてる

てはインテリアタウン總監督ボー[illegible]ッピー氏の東部視察談として[illegible]

そ住宅難の問題もそれからある程[illegible]度の反日本人的感情等々、何れの[illegible]

[illegible]限りない[illegible]毎日働いてゐる[illegible]（六・一五）

[illegible]の野球試合に於て[illegible]が終了した。而連方白人も[illegible]

米國十ヶ所の轉住所に居る日系人中「不忠誠」分子を隔離センターに收容する

日本歸國出願者其他一萬三千八百餘人に適用されん

（ワシントン發）米國内十ヶ所の轉住所に居る日系人のうち「不忠誠」分子を「忠誠」分子から隔離して何れか一ヶ所の轉住所に集める事になつた。右は來る九月一日から開始して十月二十日には完了する豫定であるが、それは恰も昨年秋行はれた集合所から轉住所に多くの日系人が送り込まれたと同樣の方法で行はれるもので主として鐵道輸送に百萬弗はかゝるものと見られてゐる。右は去る七月七日ダイス委員會小委員會公聽會上に於てマイヤー轉住局長から發表され轉住所長にも通告されたことであるが、先づ第一に隔離されるのは日本歸國申請者にして、本年六月一日までに之が取消しを出願しなかつた者（約六千三百人）で、第二には個人々々について質問調査の結果、米國に對して忠誠でなく若しくは故意的だと認められない人達で、先きの登錄の際忠誠問題に關し「否」と答へた人や忠誠問題につき疑惑を起させるやうな回答をした人又は右の登錄に拒絕した人々が約七千五百人あり、之ら一萬三千八百人が「不忠誠」分子の部類に入れられて隔離される事にならうがそれを決定するには慎重なる調査が行はれる筈で一旦隔離された者でも隔離センター內に更に上訴所が設けられ再審を希望する者の便宜を圖る事になつてゐる。

而して右の如き隔離センター設立の決定は轉住所間の調和を保ち且つ忠誠な二世及び法律を遵守する日系人の轉住所から外部への出所を一層容易にせんとするが爲であり、右は米國議會の意向で兩院の決議案卽ち「大統領をして不忠誠又は不忠誠の疑ひある分子を忠誠分子より隔離せしめ將來のサボタージュ行爲を防止せしむ」といふ條文によるのだといはれる。

交換歸國希望者は一萬人

先づ日本政府指名者を先きに歸す

最近米國ニューオリアン駐在のスペイン領事がスペイン大使代理として米國政府の役人と共にアーカンサス州ローワーの轉住所を訪問した際日米人交換船其他に關し質問應答が行はれ次の事が明かになつたと報ぜられてゐる。

△交換歸國者は日本政府の指名者と個人志望者と合せて約一萬人あり政府指名者を先きにし個人志望者を後にする順序であるが政府指名者中死亡、居所不明又は氏名誤謬等あり一々之を調査し一便船の千五百名を纏めるまでに再三日本政府に照會承認を得る要あり相當の時日を要するが順調に進めば次回は八月中に實現の筈である。

△エヴアキユイー（移動者）の性質については別に成文がないが捕虜よりも良き待遇を受くべき筈のものと解されてゐる。捕虜の待遇に關しては一九二九年ジエネバ會議に於て各國調印し日本は之に一昨年調印して居る。

△交換歸國希望者にして米國市民の家族同伴は差支へない。但し米國政府は一應調査するとスペイン大使館に通告があつた。

日本から返信到着

國際赤十字を通じて日本にゐる家族等に通信したのに對する返事がボツ／＼屆いてゐるやうであるが元晩香坡カドバ街四一四西岡氏方氣付で大阪の松尾重一氏に發信した小森高晴氏に對する返事が來てゐるが同氏の現住所不明のためニユーカナデアン紙に留置いてある。

沿岸から移動した日系人

總では今夏生産的仕事に就働する

（オタワ發）ビーシー州の防禦地帶から移動した日本人總ては此の夏には生産的な仕事に就くであらうとミッチエル勞働相はオタワ議會上院の財政委員會で述べた。レスブリッヂ選出のブカナン上院議員が「南部アルバータ州のシユガービート産業地帶に更に日本人を入れる事が出來るか」と質問したのに對し勞働相は

「現在レスブリッヂなどの南部アルバータ州には三千人の日本人が雇傭されてゐてシユガービート産業上に十二分の能力を發揮して居り、南部アルバータ州に於ける日本人に對する評等の經驗は最も滿足すべきものであつた。彼等はシユガービート産業を救つた。しかし南部アルバータ州で之れ以上日本人を得るチヤンスはないと思ふ」

と答へ、ビーシー州インテリアで働いてゐる日本人は約十萬コードの薪を此夏ビーシー州民のために産出するであらうと附言した。

マニトバ州の禁酒

解禁は考慮中

マニトバ州移住日本人に對する禁酒規定が七月初めから解禁される事になつた旨報じられてゐたが、その後マニトバ日本人聯絡協議會幹事より禁酒解禁は決定されず未だ審議中であるとの來通あり、更に右に關し協議會地方代表委員から「コミツシヨン當局者に諒解を求め七月一日から行はれるかも知れない隔定通告に接するまでは實際行動をとらないやうに注意されたい」と來信があつた。

病院寄附援助感謝

（アルバータ州ラーマー發）合同教會委員會のスネル氏は日本人移住者へ手紙を以て此程エックス・ビーシー・クラブ（部長佐藤氏）が募集委員となつてラーマー病院へ五十弗十八仙の寄附をした事に對し謝意を表し「諸地方に斯かる立派な團体の在る事を誇りとする」と述べてゐる。[illegible]募集の勞をとつた[illegible]、佐々木、イービトの諸君等に感謝せる日本人移住者一同へ[illegible]發見された。

谷口君溺死

レスブリツヂで

（レスブリツヂ發）當地のブローダーキャナラーに就働してゐる谷口悟君（二三）は七月十八日の日曜日午後ヘンダーソンレーキで溺死した。安井、中村の兩君と共にカヌーに乘つて遊んでゐる際では泳いでゐた一人がカヌーに乘らうとして船を轉覆させたのだといふがあいにく泳ぎの出來ない谷口君は遂に溺死したもので死體は翌朝になつて發見された。

試訴提起認可方の請願書

財產擁護會の辯護士から提出

（晩香坡發）移動日本人財產擁護[illegible]チヨンは日本人ナショナル、歸化日本人、カナダ生れ日系の三部會からエキスチエカートへの試訴提起認可方の請願書[illegible]となつてゐるが認可を得るには政府財務相の[illegible]らうと見られてゐて[illegible]へ提出されたと擁護會の[illegible]政府相手の試訴[illegible]レナン氏は發表してゐる。[illegible]提起されるのである。

開拓者の役を務める二世

日本人に對する偏見打破に成功

イースターン・ホライゾン　生山國人

東部に於ける二世の新しい世界は不斷[illegible]を通り越して漸次具体化しつゝあることが見られる。六月末にミッチエル勞働相がオタワ議會で行つた日本人問題に對する政府の答辯實施は、恐らく問題の中心を突いてゐるものであるだらう。勞働相は此の方針をグラつかせる事になるかも知れないが、しかし吾人それを確認するであらうと見る方が正しいであらう。而して多くとも戰時中に於けるカナダの事情は「日本人に有用なる仕事口を見つけてやり、集中することを避けさせる」といふにある。「これは健全なる方策であると信ずる」と勞働相はビーシー州選出の代議士等の質問に答へた中で言明してゐる。「カナダの大きさを考へるとき、二萬三千の人々が大陸に居住するといふことは……濱の眞砂ほどでもなく物の數では無いのだ。若し彼等をカナダ中に散在させることが出來るとすれば、ビーシー州選出の代議士諸君が心配する程のものではない」と思ふ」

○

オタワ滯在中に私は勞働次官であり、ドン／\と進みつゝある移動日本人の再定住をつかさどつてゐるナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの首腦アーサー・マクナマラ氏と短時間ではあつたが會談することが出來た。此の重要なる地位にある同氏は、戰時下で必要とする何百萬といふ他のカナダ人を動員しなければならぬ極めて重責があるにも拘らず日本人の再定住問題については個人的にも重要なる關心を持つてゐる。同氏も同氏の下に働いてゐる者も、そしてまた多くの、吾々の社會に於ける基本的主義を保持する責任ある地位にある者も、勞働相が議會に於てなしたと同じ意見を持つてゐるのである。

○

一ヶ月以上に亘る東はモントリオールから西はウインザーに至るまでの急ぎの旅ではあつたが、斯うした意見が決定的に實際化しつゝあることが見られた。ウイニペツグから東方モントリオールに至るまでの間には殆んど二千人の最も強靭にして有能且つ生産的なる沿岸にゐた人々が都市村落や伐木キヤンプに散在してゐる。此の地域の間を東から西に走るには大陸橫斷列車で續けさまに四十八時間かかるのである。此の地域の中にはカナダ中でも未だ知られてゐない未開地もある。同時にこの間には最も人口の多い工業化された地域もあればカナダ內で最も豐饒なる農地もあるのである。

人々の散在は勿論地理的によつてのみ行はれ得るものではない。經濟的理由も職業的な配分と戰時の必要と日本人に對する偏見のないといふこと、そして個々人の技術や能力に由る事の方が遙かに重要であるだらう。而して將來は新しい場所も新しい仕事口とが途が見出だされ雇傭されて行くだらうことが有らゆる點よりして見られる。

國際に於て、新しい所へ開拓者の役をつとめて來た二世は、これまでの恐怖と誤解によつてかもされて來た日本人に對する障壁を打ち破ることに成功してゐる。多くの日本人再定住に關係ある當局者や觀察者たちも過去十二ヶ月間に於いて斯くも急激に變化された非に對する驚歎を表明してゐた。例へばシーピートラートでは開戰と共に日系人を悉く解雇したものであるが、今や北部オンタリオ州だけでも五十名を雇傭して居り更に多數を求めてゐる。トロントでは一年前には日本人に對して抗議の手を振り上げたものが今日では多くの二世は他のカナダ人と共に軍需工業のために貢獻し[illegible]を働かせてゐる。[illegible]一年前には病身、負傷だけを[illegible]つきのキャンプに置く事に對抗したものだが今日では彼等は日本人を彼等自身の診療所內の新しい[illegible]に迎へたいと一致要求になつてゐる有樣である。

東部に移住した人たちは新しい地に散在して[illegible]職業の分野を開拓しつゝあり、[illegible]特性をもつてきすぐと實證することにより日本人に對する偏見の[illegible]を擴大打破しつゝ戰爭の[illegible]なる地位を見出しつゝあるといふのが東部に於ける新しき事實の[illegible]である。